The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

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LOCAL NOTICES.

Daily Prayer Meeting

From 12 to 1 P. M., at the Second Church, Fifth street, next to the Theatre office.

Orphan Asylum.

The annual meeting of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Orphan Asylum, will be held on Tuesday, May 12th, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Injuries! Injuries! Accidents!—Cured at once.

A sure cure for Consumption, Rev. A. Wilson's Cat-al-Pumbo a Drug, made out of Indian Herbs, discovered by Joseph Fleming—see Circular. Office, 307 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. This is to certify that Wilson's Pitcher, taken several times, relieved me of a lasting fever, and cheerfully recommend it to all afflicted. Jacob Schaeffer.
Brookville, Jefferson county, Pa.
Wilson's Pitcher is a sure cure for rheumatism, sore throat, and Dyspepsia. Chas. Cuba, agent Fleming's Drug Store, Allegheny City.

The Beautiful

Florence Sewing Machine, Sansom, No. 19 St. Clair street.

For a Choice Dinner,

Go to Schuster's, on Fifth street. All the luxuries of the season can be had there. Dinner from 12 to 3, Supper 5 to 8. Ice Cream and Confectionery at all times.

Property for Sale on Ketcher's Run.

Allegheny is called to the Mercantile and Refinery property, advertised for sale on this page. It is here available for a factory, however, of other manufacturing, and especially as coal is at the door. Apply to Reed & Rose, 8 Wood street.

Artistic Flowers.

Flowers, Wreaths, &c., a fine assortment, for sale cheap at private sale. Milliners and others will find it to their interest to attend the auction sale every week (this week) before purchasing elsewhere. Palmer & Phillips, Auction Room No. 39 Fifth street.

Havana Tobacco.

Yara, New York State, Connecticut, Leaf Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff, Pipes, &c., at the Factory, No. 70 Second street, Pittsburgh. Daniel F. Dimon, Sixth street, corner Wood street, Pittsburgh.

If You Want a Good Dinner,

Drop in at the cheapest place in the city, No. 70 Diamond street. Hays & Simon, Proprietors.

The Daily Commercial

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

A Havana despatch says there are strong reasons for believing that Secretary Seward has ordered our charge to immediately demand redress for the outrages on Americans at Manzanilla.

An attempt was made, on Sunday morning, to burn the new Masonic Temple on the corner of Seventh and Market streets, St. Louis, but the flames were extinguished before much damage was done, and the incendiary escaped.

George F. Glazer, Fred. Luehow and James Cole, convicted in St. Louis of selling false brands to tobacco, have each been sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the county jail, and pay a fine of two thousand dollars. Judgment carries with it the confiscation of the tobacco seized and branded in their factory.

The train which left Quincy Saturday evening for Chicago, was thrown from the track by a broken rail near Alton. Shortly afterwards a fire broke out in the woods and burned three cars, together with baggage, mail and express matter. Four of the employees of the train were injured, but none seriously.

The Supreme Court having decided that the railroad tracks on Broad street, Philadelphia, were a nuisance, the city authorities have had them all torn up, and this causes quite an excitement among the parties interested. In consequence cars are left standing in the middle of the street, and can only be removed at considerable expense.

Judge Allison, of Philadelphia, has decided that ladies having proper qualifications may be appointed principals of boys' grammar schools in that city.

William Ford, a brakeman, was killed on Sunday on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, by being crushed between two cars.

Governor Holden, of North Carolina, has determined to appoint as his private Secretary, Robert, eldest son of the late Senator Douglas.

There seems to be no doubt but that General Meade has at last got on the track of the murderers of the leader of the Republicans at Columbus, Georgia, Colonel Ashburn. The witnesses of that tragedy have been followed and threatened with death if they divulge, but Meade has his eyes upon the assassins.

A tornado visited Hudson river near Coil springs on Saturday, capsizing one vessel, throwing another on her beam ends, and blowing three others ashore at Coney Point. No lives lost.

Dr. G. W. Douglass, his wife and three children were poisoned at Newark on Saturday, by eating a stud which had been purchased from a travelling tobacconist. One of the children is dead. The rest of the family were still alive Sunday night.

At the service Sunday night, of the anniversary of the American Home Missionary Society, in New York, Rev. J. P. Thompson preached the annual sermon. The annual report was read which set forth that the society had employed nine hundred preachers during the last year, and expended $256,809 of the $295,325 in the treasury.

The American Female Guardian Society, New York, celebrated its thirty-fourth anniversary Sunday evening. The annual report will show the receipts of the society during the year were $65,540 77, and the disbursements $57,267 50.

The friends of Secretary McCulloch state that there has been an open rupture between him and the President. He says he will resign on Tuesday, just as soon as the vote is taken on impeachment, whether the President is convicted or not.

The large cotton and woolen mill of Joseph Lee & Son, at Norristown, Pa., was burned yesterday afternoon. Loss unascertained.

Eighteen vessels now in port at Buffalo have discharged their cargoes and laid up, rather than run at present low rates. Other vessels are arriving with the harvest.

Governor Bullock sent a message to the Massachusetts House of Representatives yesterday, vetoing the bill to abolish the State Constabulary. The House will probably pass the bill over the veto to-day, but it will scarcely get over quickly in the Senate.

Both Martin and Fallon have confessed. The defalcation in the Hide and Leather Bank of Boston will amount to $250,000, but will not exceed that sum.

The steamer City of Antwerp, from Liverpool, arrived at New York yesterday.

It is understood Postmaster Roberts, of Brooklyn, has failed to honor a draft of the Department for the receipts of the quarter ending March 31st. Special Agent Gaylor has been investigating the books for some days. There is a report, said to be on good authority, that the deficiency has but $900 of the receipts on hand. The Department will lose nothing, as his sureties are responsible for the deficiency.

At half past six last evening a fire broke out in the store of Messrs. Joseph & Brother, wholesale clothiers, No. 25 West Pearl street, Cincinnati, and destroyed the stock and injured the interior of the building to the amount of $15,000. The stock in the adjoining store of Richberg & Sack, notions, was damaged, mostly by water, to the amount of $8,000, and that of Bloch & Co., clothing, to the amount of $4,000. All the parties were fully insured. The origin of the fire is unknown.

A St Louis dispatch says: The publication of the special despatches from Washington regarding impeachment in the evening papers has created great excitement, and scarcely anything else has been talked of since. The dispatches, which foreshadowed the acquittal of the President, seemed to be generally believed, and produced a good deal of despondency among the Radicals, and corresponding exultation among the Democrats and Conservatives. The eagerness to learn more is by no means lessened to-night, and everybody is on the *qui vive* for the last despatches.

The Pacific Railroad injunction case was argued before Judge Krekel, of the United States Circuit Court, at St. Louis, yesterday, and was continued until Wednesday.

A horse attached to an empty buggy became frightened yesterday, in Nashville, and ran down Market street. Just before the St. Charles House he ran into the buggy of Calvin Fisher, a prominent citizen and steamboat captain, and upset it. Calvin was thrown into the street and had a thigh crushed, which will render amputation probable.

A Havana despatch says: Information has been received here that the American Government has come to a decisive determination regarding the case of the brig Indian and other vessels. Instructions were received by the steamer Eagle to resist paying fines until the Spanish Government enforces them, and that to pay under protest. At Manzanilla the American brig Indian has been fined $600 for a mistake in her manifest. The cargo consisted of lumber, and the entry was correct in fact, but a clerical error had been made in stating them in numbers. When Captain General Lersundi returns the matter will probably be arranged.

Judge Hoffman, of San Francisco, sustains the law forbidding Sunday theatricals on the ground of constitutionality, but questions its policy.

The races at Lexington, Ky., commenced on Saturday.

The trial of California crude petroleum at the mint of the steamer Amelia at San Francisco is pronounced a decided success.

General Buchanan has suspended the collection of notes to Insurance for 1865 and 1866, on goods destroyed last year, until the loss of

January, 1868, upon the recommendation of Governor Baker, on account of the distress the collection the present year would cause in the overflowed district.

The voters of Sonora county, California, have decided to give five thousand dollars a mile to aid a railroad seventy-eight miles long from Circleville to Sonorille, opposite San Francisco. Work on the road is already commenced.

A section of the Montgomery warehouse on Front Levee and Fulton street, New Orleans, filled with corn and baled hay, was destroyed by fire on Sunday night. Loss $100,000. It was the work of an incendiary. The large warehouse filled with quartermasters stores, adjoining, was saved with difficulty, owing to the scarcity of water.

The main building of Lee's mill at Norristown, Pa., was sacked. The loss on property destroyed is $75,000 to $20,000, insured.

The preparations for the summer season at Saratoga Springs are approaching completion. It is announced that the Union Hotel, which has been refurnished by the Leland Bros., at an expense of $200,000, will be opened on the first of June.

A despatch from Omaha says the Union Pacific Railroad is now open to Fort Saunders, 500 miles west of Omaha. Ten thousand men are at work, and it is expected that not less than three hundred miles of the track will be laid this year.

The Canada Gazette, Ottawa, contains a copy of a despatch from the Duke of Buckingham to Lord Monck, stating that passports will not be granted naturalized citizens travelling in Europe unless they come to the British Foreign office provided with certificates of identity.

Advices from Hayti state that Geffrard and Sagette had taken Fort Diamond and the town of St. Marie, and proclaimed Geffrard President. The northern part of Hayti is in possession of the Cacos. President Salnave is limited to the town of Gonaives, surrounded by adventurers and will soon fall. A deputation has been sent to Kingston to request Geffrard to return. It is reported the American Minister furnished money to instigate revolutions, and it is stated positively Americans are in command of troops among the Cacos, who are now marching on Port au Prince. Salnave and Hayti would be proclaimed a portion of the territory of the United States. Advices from St. Domingo state there was a strong party in favor of annexation to the United States.

General Meade has issued an order declaring the Georgia constitution ratified by 17,000 majority. It is not yet determined whether the Georgia Legislature is Democratic or Radical.

The large tobacco factory of D. L. Mare & Co., Richmond, was seized yesterday for alleged violation of internal revenue laws.

General Schofield has appointed G. W. Gunn Mayor of Winchester, Va.

Ryland Randolph, who was tried before a military commission at Selma, Ala., for assaulting a negro, was released from confinement yesterday.

The planing mill of Clark & Co., on Quincy street, Brooklyn, was burned last night. Several adjoining buildings were also destroyed. The loss is estimated at fifty thousand dollars, partially insured. It was the work of an incendiary.

The Dunnlon & Tanner Mills, at Whitewater, Wisconsin, were burned Sunday morning. Loss $20,000, insured for $10,000. Cause unknown.

The Democrats of Mississippi meet again in convention at Jackson to-day. Candidates for State officers will be nominated, and the policy of the party again established. The State Convention is still in session. Its work is of little importance.

BY MAIL.

—The Allentown (Pa.) *Democrat* says that a lady escort, who has been travelling extensively through the interior of Pennsylvania, selling corsets at a remarkably low price, and fitting them on the purchasers, has been discovered to be a man in disguise. He has fitted several thousand young ladies.

The Zanesville *Courier* says that farmers of the West have been cheated of upward of two hundred thousand dollars the past year in the purchase of plow points.

The sensation story of the outrage of a daughter of General Mower, at Ship Island, La., by a young negro soldier, and the subsequent suppression of the matter, is officially spoiled in a correspondent of the Albany *Evening Journal*, who says that "General Mower is a lucky man, and that his daughter has escaped with a slight scratch, except in the integrity and honor of his country and the gentlemen of arms, of which he is one of the most brilliant and gratifying ornaments."

The Western Union Telegraph Company will furnish news of the approach of evening storms to all those towns and cities which shall make arrangements in the signal guns, according to a proposed plan, thus giving the inhabitants warning and opportunity to secure life. It is to be hoped that the system will be found this summer all over the United States.

The Houston *Telegraph*, of April 30, says the heavy rains that have recently fallen all over the State create grave fears of the appearance of the caterpillar worm. Some planters are already gnawed up their cotton and are planting more.

Among the aches of the Erie Railroad work was found a body, and on it an accident insurance policy of $5,000—around which the dog had formed everything sewn, but tearing the skin and thus identifying the charred remains.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

—The Clearfield *Journal*, referring to the Pennsylvania Central's branch road from Tyrone to that place, says: "We are informed that the Company has determined to lay the track first, and then do the ballasting, which will insure the completion of the road to this place at an earlier date than was expected. They commenced work week to lay the iron west from Philipsburg."

—The engineers who are surveying the route for a through traffic coal road leading directly from Schuylkill county to New York, will be able to make a report in a few weeks, when this new route will be brought prominently before the public.

—The formal opening of the Perkiomen Railroad took place on Friday. It connects with the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad at Perkiomen Junction, at which place a fine wrought iron bridge has been erected over Schuylkill. At present the rails are only laid to Collegeville, a distance of six and a half miles, and when completed the branches of the road will extend from Allentown, Lehigh county, making the entire distance thirty-six and a half miles. The charter was obtained some years ago, and the enterprise is a worthy one, but not having sufficient capital with which to carry out their designs, it has been taken in charge by the Reading Railroad Company, and it is hoped will be pushed forward to early success. The country through which it passes is in the highest state of cultivation, and the scenery is unsurpassed for beauty. The farms are of the finest in Montgomery county, and it is expected that a large quantity of country produce will be carried over the road. When it is completed, it is confidently believed that a very large coal trade will be carried on.

Heading Railroad Cars by Steam—Trial of the Apparatus Yesterday.

By permission of Col. William Phillips, President of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, the invention of Benjamin Atherholt of this city, for hoisting railway cars by steam, was tested yesterday. As before stated, the invention consists in supplying each car with a small steam engine, connecting them with the main locomotive. The first connecting the pipes between the cars is stated to Mr. Atherholt, the inventor. There is a coupler affixed with a "T" joint, and this connects with a pipe on the platform of the next car, and screwed on to the second elbow, and so on to the last car. Each car has a pipe with a connecting joint. This joint is constructed in such a manner that the engineer, by a small pressure of the foot on a treadle, will immediately supply the whole train with steam, which can be shut off when the train has reached its destination. The pipes are laid on the platform of the cars, and are covered with a plank, which can be removed by the finger nail, and may be opened by the finger nail

The Daily Commercial

TUESDAY, MAY 12, 1868.

THE COMMERCIAL is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.

In proof of the ultimate ground on the market reports of the COMMERCIAL, we will state that they are regularly copied by the New York Economist, Shipping List, Bees, &c., and other papers of like character in that and other cities, and that leading English commercial papers and circulars regularly reprint them with credit. There is within five hundred miles, hardly an Iron Factory, Oil Refinery, or leading manufactory of any kind that is not a subscriber to the COMMERCIAL, principally, because its reports are the only full and reliable given of the Pittsburgh markets.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.

Presidential Year—20 Copies for $25.

In spite of nearly the WHOLE COMMERCIAL will be sent for $1 20 a copy—but in no case will an order for less than twenty be received.

This reduction has been made in most the wishes of many friends who stand ready to give the COMMERCIAL an extensive circulation.

At this rate it is the cheapest—as it is one of the largest and best—papers in the country. Besides political reading, each number will contain all the news, a large variety of Literary, Agricultural and Home Reading, and the full and Reports of all the leading markets of the country. The market reports alone are worth ten times a year's subscription.

Our friends everywhere are requested to act as agents. Address,

COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

CROP AND FRUIT PROSPECT.

Our friends everywhere will confer a favor by writing us briefly concerning the grain and fruit prospects, and the farming and business prospect generally. We shall be obliged for any item of local interest that may be within their knowledge.

THE meeting at Wilkins Hall, yesterday afternoon, called for the purpose of co-operating in the movement which has for its object the enactment of a law by Congress regulating the erection of pier bridges over the Ohio river, was well attended, and the leading river interests were ably represented. The addresses and resolutions, elsewhere published, speak the sentiment of our people, and our Congressmen should use their best efforts to carry out the will of their constituents in this regard.

THERE is something remarkable in the equanimity of the financial world under the great event almost absolutely certain to be the result of the impeachment trial. There is scarcely a tremor felt, and the financial pendulum swings with its usual steadiness. On this point the *Herald* of Sunday says:

> The country regards the case of impeachment with perfect coolness. Gold and stocks and general commerce are steadily rejoiced by the *New York Economist, Shipping List, Bees, &c.*, and other papers of like character in that and other cities, and that leading English commercial papers and circulars regularly reprint them with credit. There is within five hundred miles, hardly an Iron Factory, Oil Refinery, or leading manufactory of any kind that is not a subscriber to the COMMERCIAL, principally, because its reports are the only full and reliable given of the Pittsburgh markets.

Our Democratic neighbor, the *Post*, has for some time been extremely distressed about the unconstitutional course of Congress and of the Republican party in general. This is an old complaint with our contemporary. When the nation was in the throes of rebellion and straining every nerve to save the Republic, it was equally apprehensive lest the Constitution should suffer. SEWARD and SHERMAN, and our fighting Generals as a class, were outrageous Constitution breakers and LEE and STONEWALL JACKSON, and Conservatives of that sort, were true supporters of the "sacred instrument." Short as men's recollection is apt to be, these things have not yet been forgotten. The shock the Constitution received at Gettysburg doubtless strained it terribly; but if we accept the *Post* for authority the conviction and dismissal of ANDREW JOHNSON for high crime and misdemeanor will prove a worse one.

THE Convention of Soldiers and Sailors in Chicago next week, to assist at the nomination of General GRANT, will be one of the most numerously attended and influential gatherings that has ever been held. Delegates chosen for their character, influence and bravery, will be there from every State that sent a loyal soldier into the field, all eager to do honor to the great Chieftain under whom the victory was won. The soldiers of the land in this, as in the last Presidential canvass will vote as they fought; and Democratic politicians know that this simply means their defeat. In this the signs for a Republican victory are auspicious. The soldiers and sailors are not politicians; and in organizing for GRANT do not act as such, but as patriots, and from the same high sense of duty which impelled them to enlist against the rebellion. In every aspect the Chicago Convention, composed of men who propose to vote right on as they fought, will be an event in the political history of the country.

PITTSBURGH TO NEW YORK.

We pointed out in a previous issue the advantages to Philadelphia of a connecting line of railroad between the Connellsville, at Bridgeport, and the Lehigh Valley road at Harrisburg, *via* Sherman's Valley and Fishing Creek; also the importance of extending the Catawissa to meet the Allegheny Valley road—and showed that Philadelphia, as a commercial city, must sink into utter insignificance unless one or both of these roads is constructed. To-day we propose to show the value of the Allegheny Valley line as a connection between the Ohio river and New York City.

The location of the old Pennsylvania canal was mainly determined by the water facilities approaching either side of the Alleghany Mountains, afforded by the Juniata and Conemaugh rivers. The fact of the canal, with the line of propulsion and towns which that thoroughfare had induced to a great extent, determined the subsequent location of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Hence it is no matter of surprise that the two superior passes through the mountains which are now about to be occupied by the Connellsville and the Allegheny Valley Railroads, were denied the preference which would otherwise have been given to them on account of topographical attractions. The circumstances were providential for the development of the region through which the Central Road runs, for had either of the more favorable routes been adopted, it is hardly probable that any company could now be induced to climb the mountain to Kittanning Point, in view of the arduous work of competing with a road of comparatively easy grades.

Mr. THOMSON (then the accomplished engineer—now the able and distinguished President of the Pennsylvania Company), seemed to fully appreciate the objectionable feature of his route, for in one of his reports he suggests the idea that it might become necessary in the future to substitute for the heavy grade—"a single inclined plane worked by stationary power to be used by freight trains, instead of assistant locomotives on the steep gradient."

Some idea of the relative cost of working high and moderate grades may be gathered from the following:

Mr. H. J. LOMBARD, when Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Road, stated the ordinary load of a 32 ton engine on grades of 25 feet to the mile at 900 tons—including load and cars 400 tons.

On the 52 × 70 grades undulating, with 30 ton engine, the load is 170 tons. Including cars 272 tons.

On the 96 feet grades the load is 96 tons, including cars only 192 tons.

J. D. SCHAEB, Esq., an engineer of the Reading Road, made an exhaustive report on the effect of grades on the cost of transporting coal, and could the President of the Company "the long connection with the company and his great experience, entitle his deductions to entire confidence." From his elaborate tables we find the average load of a train taken at 427.2 tons upon a level road, and that to carry 1,000,000 tons requires 2,387 trains at a cost of 23.390 cts. per ton per mile (in cheap times.)

On a grade of 35 feet to the mile the load would be but 329.1 tons and the same number of trains (2,387) would carry only 272,301 tons, which would cost 1 72-100 cts. per ton per mile.

It will be observed that his results as to the capacity of trains on the relative grades substantially agree with Mr. LOMBARD. He says further: "If we compare two roads each 100 miles long, the one having grades of 25 feet per mile, and the other level, and the demands for transportation on each to amount to 2,000,000 of tons per annum, the difference in favor of the level road is $600,000, or the interest on $10,000,000."

It is to be regretted that Mr. SWEENY did not extend his examination to the effect of still higher grades.

A moment's reflection shows that Roads no more for a locomotive, if the grade permits, to draw 50 cars than 25. An engine capable of drawing 50 cars on a moderate grade, might barely move itself on a grade of 200 feet. As the grade decreases, the capacity to draw decreases in a greater ratio, and the cost to move a given tonnage increases in a similar ratio.

The summit on the Pennsylvania Railroad is 2,991 feet above tide-water. The maximum grade is 95 feet to the mile. From Johnstown to Pittsburgh the maximum is 52 8-10 feet per mile, the road undulating to this grade nearly the whole distance.

On the Alleghany Valley Railroad, the summit is 1,600 feet above tide-water. The maximum grade is 26 4-10 feet per mile. The average grade from Dalliwond to the summit, 38 miles, is 17 feet. The average from the summit to the mouth of Mahoning is 9 feet per mile.

The distance from New York to Pittsburgh is as follows:

Jersey City to Easton (by New Jersey Central).....	75 miles.
Easton to Manch Chunk, or Lehigh Valley Railroad.....	46
Manch Chunk or Quakake, by Lehigh Valley Railroad.....	56
Quakake to Wilcox Junction, Catawissa Railroad.....	30
Wilcox Junction to Williamsport, P. & E. Railroad.....	70
Williamsport to Driftwood, P. & E. road to Sinnamahoning.....	70
Sinnamahoning to Kittanning, A. V. R. R.	70
Total, New York to Pittsburgh.....	495 miles.

From an examination of these figures, it is impossible to escape the conclusion that from Pittsburgh to New York the Alleghany Valley line is incomparably superior to any other, and is capable of forming, in connection with the Fort Wayne and Chicago road, a through route, which for safety, speed and economy of working, may defy all competition. It can be worked *profitably*, even at rates for transportation which upon the Pennsylvania Central or the Baltimore and Ohio roads would fail to pay expenses.

It was well and truly said in a report of the Alleghany Valley Railroad Company, twelve years ago, that its advantages "must constitute this route the *great coal and Short line* of communication between the commercial emporium of the United States and the most extensive inland steam marine of the world. The amount to be saved to the great commercial and agricultural sections of our country by the use of this route, instead of others, would more than be enough to pay for the entire work in five years. Is not the building of such a highway, so situated, worthy the attention of capitalists and business men in the cities interested in its construction?"

The Sabbath School and the Penitentiary.

At the Sabbath School Convention held at Columbus, Ohio, last week, under the auspices of the Baptist denomination, Chaplain BYERS, the moral instructor of the Ohio Penitentiary, made the announcement that, of all the convicts in the penitentiary, not over five per cent. had ever attended Sabbath School regularly. A profound sensation was produced by this declaration, and those engaged in the Sabbath School work everywhere throughout the country, had the highest incentive to redouble their efforts in view of such an important fact. Parents who are careless or indifferent in regard to the moral training of their children, and who permit them to spend the Sabbath on the streets or evade the edicts on the Sabbath, will find in this statement of Chaplain BYERS a suggestion worthy of their attention. The Sabbath School scholar is rarely found within the walls of the State prison.

The *Herald* states a few facts concerning the effects of a good payment, which are an importance to Pittsburgh as New York. It says:

> The Mercantile Library Hall Company, a purely benevolent affair, so far as the value of the stock established is concerned, paid a dividend of 10 per cent. last year, and expended a very large percentage has been added to the amount of property invested. The Young Men's Christian Association, the Academy of Music, and Williams Museum, all other places in the same line, are the result of the energy of Western citizens—Cincinnati, Chicago and Cleveland have created a complete success. It is the Western method of doing business, and the success of the Western pavement and enterprise entitles to just praise wherever it has been tried, and we are sure that the Mercantile Library Hall Company will receive the hearty co-operation of the business men of Pittsburgh, and that the stock will be taken up with avidity.

A good payment and wife the sidewalks are as profitable an investment as real estate owners can make.

THE cause of Woman's Rights is making great headway in England, it having been espoused by some of the leading statesmen of the nation. A great meeting for the organization of a National Woman's Suffrage Society, was lately held. Among those who have given the movement their sympathy, are J. S. MILL, Viscount AMBERLEY, Mr. Charles KNIGHT, Mr. HARE, Mr. Coleridge, the Dean of Canterbury, Mr. EWART, the champion of the Dissenters; Mr. Edward SALWAY, the leader of Ultramontanism, and Professor HUXLEY. Among the speakers figured quite a number of ladies and an archdeacon.

THE Philadelphia City Council have directed that hereafter all new sidewalks in Arch, Market, Chestnut and Walnut streets, shall be paved with flag-stones. The former plan of paving with brick was commended by its cheapness, but the cost of brick is now so great that it may be doubtful whether the fragments are much dearer. The flags have advantages over bricks, also, in shedding rains much quicker, and drying more speedily. The action of the Philadelphia Council is suggestive to our own in their effort to improve our streets and sidewalks.

THERE has proved himself the blatherskite he was suspected of being. Before he sailed to enjoy the hospitalities of an Irish jail, he bragged about his immense wealth actually in hand, besides the fabulous fortune in prospect. He made himself out one of the richest men in the country, and vapored continually about what great things he was going to do. But when brought to the scratch as a debtor in an English Court of Bankruptcy, he swears that he is not worth a cent and can pay nothing.

THE *Herald*, after asserting pretty much everything concerning the trial of the President, has settled down in the following pointedly characteristic conclusion: "We repeat, whichever way impeachment may go, the result upon the political future of the country will be the same."

GENERAL GEORGE G. MEADE has issued a circular soliciting contributions in aid of the Protestant Episcopal Church, of Atlanta, Georgia. The General says: "Believing that my position will add weight to the appeal now made to christian friends, and desirous of showing to those who are to be placed under my command that neither I nor the people of the North cherish unkind or hostile feelings but those of kindness and forbearance, and that while we deplore the cause and regret the consequences of the war, we are willing to assist in repairing the suffering it has unfortunately occasioned, I venture to make this appeal to you, and me in raising a fund to be appropriated to putting the house of our Heavenly Father in proper order, and furnishing it in a becoming manner."

A EAST END.—A beautiful water fowl was recently captured on the premises of Mr. Kennedy Jones, who resides on Bennett creek, in Robertson county. It is said to be quite a curiosity, and decidedly a stranger in this part of the country. No one has yet been able to call its name. The bird, as represented, is about the size of a goose, its bill is eight inches long, and perfectly round and sharp; large webbed feet; very short, thin, broad legs; its neck and wing tufts are of a beautiful green color, and its other feathers of various colors, mostly white. It is very tame, and is now in full force.

A NEW ORLEANS paper, of May first, states: "The gallant, brave, and universally beloved General Hood was married yesterday evening to Miss ANNA HENNEN, daughter of the late Duncan N. HENNEN, Esq. The hero of this, as well as of a great many other, but very different engagements, was followed by a number of his comrades in arms, among whom we noticed Generals BUCKNER, Brady, WHEELER, HAGE, MAURY and SCOTT. Also, such friends of his in private life as Messrs. M. MUSSON, T. A. ADAMS, Pike, &c."

—A St. Paul, Minnesota, dispatch says: "Ex-Senator Wilkinson, of this State, was summoned to Washington a few days ago, and quite well authenticated reports reach here from Washington that he is to be Secretary of the Interior in Wade's Cabinet if Johnson is removed."

—President Hickock, of Union College, Schenectady, tenders his resignation, to take effect on July 22d. His letter to the Trustees announces that various causes have, of late years, been hindering the prosperity of the College, the chief of which is the deep disagreement in 1859 and 1860 between the Faculty and Board of Trustees.

—Mr. Anthony Trollope is described by a reporter, who saw him at the impeachment trial, as bald, with a red face and a ruddy white beard. He wears spectacles with a perfectly round glass, weighs at least two hundred pounds, and has the general appearance of a heavy business man of considerable intelligence.

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POLITICAL.

Private letters received in Washington state that the friends of Mr. Pendleton are holding a caucus in Cincinnati, having become alarmed at the immense popularity of Hancock. It is thought by many that Pendleton himself will withdraw from the contest, and that Hancock will be nominated by acclamation.

Miles O'Reilly writes from Washington that Mr. Chase in private makes no concealment of his opinion that, politically, impeachment is the worst blunder of the Radicals, while legally—to use the expressive vernacular—"it has not a leg to stand upon."

The Louisville *Courier* kicks at the notice which the Chicago *Times* gives, to the effect that the Democratic Presidential nominee will be selected without much regard to the party in the South. It gives counter notice that the Southern delegates will insist on having their say in the matter, which will be against Pendleton. Whereupon the Cincinnati *Enquirer* wishes it to be understood the South has nothing to do with it, because "the next President, if elected by the Democracy, will be chosen alone by the votes of the North," and that "it will be a sad and sorry day for the Southern delegates if they shall not then step in to decide a contest against that Presidential candidate to whom the hearts of the Northern and Western Democracy are turned, and upon whom they rely as a leader to secure success. It will be an awful, yes, we may add, a fatal responsibility."

In reply to Gen. Halpine's ("Miles O'Reilly") sneer/sarcasm on Pendleton and the Peace Democracy, and especially the General's assertion that "there is such a thing as being too infernally Democratic to be wholesome," Vallandigham throws this blast through the Democratic horn, the Dayton *Ledger*: "We say to "War Democrats, of the Mackie-Halpine school, that they only waste breath, and paper and ink, if they imagine that their threats, or their vows, or their oaths, mean with anything but contempt from the more than a million of "active, positive, unconverted and undeniable peace men," in the West and in the border States South. We are of that sort, ourself, practically, and all around in this valley for fifty miles there is scarcely any other kind to be found; and in the State of Ohio, especially, they number 287,000, with nearly five years' increase to be added."

The following in a *Herald* dispatch from Washington is "as good as they make" them:

> The best informed men here, who have canvassed the subject, are of opinion that the Democrats in the United State of Pennsylvania, anxious to dispose of the political accessories of the impeachment, chief among which is the Senatorship, will nominate a Democratic member of the Legislature, and consequently people of the country, in the same direction, and the result is a pledge that the Democrats will not nominate a candidate in accordance with our desire. The proper nomination is one who can combine the confidence of the Democracy with conservatism, and who will, in fact, be a representative man. In connection with particular men, the name of Judge Woodward is frequently mentioned, and he would be a good one, but he is not the man. The proper man for Governor of the United States is Governor Curtin.

There are suspicions "in the air" that the recent fraternizing of Democratic politicians at New Haven, on election day, presages General English's appearance more than ever before as a Vice-Presidential candidate. Mayor Huffman, both the Seymours, and a whole school of small Connecticut politicians were in council, and it wouldn't be surprising if some of the great men were sorry now for their indiscretion. English's name would be a strong ticket. Mr. Pendleton's will be above it.

Thurlow Weed says of Henry Wilson, with frankness and generosity: "Without dispraising other candidates for Vice-President, we are free to say that General Wilson has, by long years of devotion to the Republican cause, earned its confidence and is entitled as his reward. General Wilson is no fair-weather politician. He stands by through storm and thunder, and is a politician who can be relied on. He always finds something to do, and he does it thoroughly. And it is said in his honor that the Republican members have made fortunes and brought expensive materials to Washington in the same poor man that he was when, twenty years ago, he left his workshop to serve his country."

PERSONAL.

—Rev. Gilbert Haven, the present editor of *Zion's Herald*, is all probability will soon assume control of the religious department of the *Independent*. He is known among literary men by his *Pilgrim's Wallet*, published by Hurd & Houghton. He is an intensely orthodox in his religious creed as he is intensely radical in his political views. He was President of the "lay representation" movement of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

—A story is told by Congressman CHANLER, of New York, which shows that the great English novelist, now on a visit at Washington, is taking notes. A gentleman on horseback passed the Hon. Bellinger, and, by accident, the horse here sprattered the Hon. Bellinger with mud. The gentleman refused to apologize. "No matter, sir," said Trollope; "but I would like to inquire if your horse has a name, and if not, I would like to call him Bellinger." "Why," responded the gentleman, "you can name him." "Then," said Trollope, "I name him Donnelly." No explanation was needed. The novelist had evidently been studying the faces of the noticed Generals Buckner, Brady, Wheeler, Hays, Maury and Scott. Also, such friends of his in private life as Messrs. M. Musson, T. A. Adams, Pike, &c."

—A St. Paul, Minnesota, dispatch says: "Ex-Senator Wilkinson, of this State, was summoned to Washington a few days ago, and quite well authenticated reports reach here from Washington that he is to be Secretary of the Interior in Wade's Cabinet if Johnson is removed."

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STATE POLITICS.

One hundred and thirty citizens of Erie county cordially recommend J. H. Whallon, of that county, to Republican voters for the Congressional nomination in the Nineteenth District. It is not unlikely that Hon. G. W. Schofield will be the nominee, as the other counties in the District seem disposed to call upon him for another term.

The election held in Lebanon, for Borough officers, on Monday, resulted in a splendid Republican victory. The Republicans elected Chief Burgess, Assistant Burgess and eight Councilmen. The copperheads elected their Tax Collector and four Councilmen.

The Jefferson County Republican Convention, which met in Brookville, Monday, May 4th, nominated the following ticket: For Congress, Hon. G. W. Scofield; for State Senate, General Harry White; for Assembly, S. C. Arthurs—all subject to decision of District Conference; for Commissioner, Joseph P. Lucas; Auditor, I. C. Jordan; Surveyor, James Caldwell; Trustees of Academy, E. H. Hagman, R. S. Hunt and Wm. McGeary. On motion, Jas. Henderson, S. J. Martin and H. C. Campbell, were chosen Congressional Conferees. I. G. Gaston, E. C. Winslow and H. R. Bryant, were chosen Senatorial Conferees. Major G. W. Andrews was unanimously elected Chairman of the County Committee. The Chairman of the County Committee was instructed to appoint a committee, consisting of three members from each district.

The business of the Convention being closed, Dr. R. S. Hunt presented the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we hereby reaffirm our attachment to and confidence in Republican principles, believing that the peace and prosperity of the whole country require that the government be administered in accordance with those principles.

Resolved, That we view with pride the progress made in the work of reconstruction of the States lately in rebellion, and believe that but for the interference of a reckless Chief Executive every State would ere this be represented in the National Congress.

Resolved, That we cordially endorse in our unanimous choice, as the candidate of the Republican party for President, that honest, brave and true man, who, born in the lowliness of life, Benjamin-like, "lies in the bosom" of the American people.

Resolved, That we heartily concur in the action of the Republican State Convention in endorsing the name of A. G. Curtin, "the soldier's friend," for re-election as Governor of Pennsylvania, and that we recommend the election of Hon. Henry D. Foster, of Westmoreland county, as Lieutenant Governor, and Hon. Daniel Agnew, of Allegheny county, as Judge of the Supreme Court.

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the nomination of Hon. John F. Hartranft, of Montgomery county, for Auditor General, and Hon. Charles R. Buckalew, of Columbia county, for Surveyor General, and pledge ourselves to their support.

Resolved, That we have implicit confidence in the integrity of Hon. Harry White, and recommend his nomination for Congress, and pledge him our hearty support.

E. Newton Pettis, Esq., of Crawford county, will have an emphatic for the Congressional nomination in the Twentieth District, Rev. W. T. McMahon, of Mercer, and C. W. Gilfillan, of Venango counties. Clarion county has no candidate in the field as yet.

STATE NEWS.

The Indiana Iron Works, otherwise "Barker's," situated near the foot of the three mile run, below Johnstown, have been abandoned. Wm. L. Shryock, Esq., has managed them for years for the proprietor, Dr. R. C. Baker, of Philadelphia.

The Presbyterian congregation at Carwensville, Clearfield county, have now in process of erection a new church of stone, in the pure Gothic style.

Rev. D. M. Kerr, formerly Superintendent of Common Schools in Allegheny county, has accepted the pastorate of the Presbyterian Church in Ebensburg, at a salary of $1,100 per annum.

By the explosion of a carbon oil lantern in the house of Edward Humphreys, Ebensburg, Miss Cassie Davis, aged twenty, was burned to death on the 1st inst.

The Stony Creek Bridge Company, of Johnstown, has contracted a contract with Smith, Latrobe & Co., civil engineers and bridge builders of Baltimore, for the construction of an iron bridge over the Stony Creek in place of the wooden structure swept away by the flood in March last. The new bridge is to be finished by the 15th of August, and is to cost $12,000. It will consist of two spans of 150 feet each, one span, the river being too wide for a single span of the adopted plan.

The Lower hotel in Shannondale, Clarion county, occupied by D. K. Turney, was burned, on Friday night of last week, with all the contents. McKillip & Wanderling had a store in the same building, of which nothing was saved but their books. The house occupied by L. S. Lapsley and family was burned down, but the furniture was under such headway before it was discovered that the inmates had barely time to escape. Mr. Lapsley's loss is heavy, not insured, or greatly so. It is generally supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

The Bedford *Inquirer*, a sterling Republican journal and excellent newspaper, appeared last week in an enlarged form, which was rendered necessary by an increase of business.

FRUIT AND CROP PROSPECTS

Notwithstanding the great outcry, says the Wilmington *Commercial*, that has been made about the peaches all being killed, as a general thing, we find the farmers as usual have cried out before they were hurt. We have been taking a walk a few days since, and find that all their trees are full of blossoms, and if nothing happens to hurt them now they will have a full crop, while some say they will have more than they can handle.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

The public are hereby notified to neither harbor or trust any of my family, as I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by them after this date.

JOHN WAREHAM.

Glade Mill, Butler county, Pa. 6*

OPENING.

MISS L. W. TAYLOR,

OPENS

SUMMER BONNETS, ROUND HATS, AND LADIES' DRESS CAPS,

SATURDAY, MAY 23d,

44 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS

[ESTABLISHED IN 1845.]

ANDERSON, COOK & CO.

Manufacturers of Every Description of

STEEL,

BEST REFINED TOOL STEEL.

Mill, Mulay, Circular, Gang and Cross Cut

SAW PLATES.

Spring, Cast and German Plow and Blister Steel, Sleigh Shoe, Rake, Fork and Scythe Steel, Locomotive and Car Springs, H.R. Spring Steel, Tire, Flue, Sleigh Shoe, Sprig, Horse Shoe Nail, Spring, Steel Tyre, Plow Wings, etc.

OFFICE AND WORKS,

he Daily Commercial

SCNTST.

BY WM. M. W. LARIMER.

MUTINY ABOARD.

An Unsought Adventure.

At Sidney, towards the close of a sultry day in December, I was pacing the quarter deck of the H. Brigade Herald, when the old quartermaster called my attention to an unusually fine schooner that was just rounding Macquarrie Point.

She was a very handsome clipper, and as she early came up before the faint breeze, her sunscorched sails shone out in dazzling whiteness against the dark forests of gum trees that surround the lovely harbor of Port Jackson. Her rig hull, though low and black, was yet exceedingly graceful, and for a vessel of her tonnage, he seemed to sit lightly on the water.

Having nothing better to do, I resolved to board her, and accordingly ordered the gig to be manned.

As with long, steady strokes we approached the vessel, the extreme way in which they were using in sail, the general slackness and annihilation of everything connected with her, became painfully apparent. Not that she was worse off than the generality of merchant vessels, but seeing a frigate in the magnificent order and unmanlike condition of the Herald, without so much as a rope yarn out of place, the contrast was a very great. On board, all was noise, confusion, and confusion. The captain, who met me courteously at the gangway, I was surprised to find, was a young, gentlemanly-looking man.

In command of these Australian clippers, one generally finds rough, boorish and boisterous, who take pride in saying that they "came in through the hawse holes," by which they mean that they were originally common sailors. Any one knowing much about them would never doubt the truth of this favorite boast of theirs.

However, in this case it was entirely different. The captain, as I surmised, was a protege of the owners, and was accordingly placed in command of this fine vessel as soon as he had satisfied the very moderate requirements of the Board of Trade.

He was a most agreeable man, of good education, but totally deficient in any strength of purpose, and firmness of will or quickness of decision; hence I saw that he was by no means the right man in the right place.

After our first meeting, we were a good deal together whilst his ship was discharging cargo, and passing in her homeward freight.

As I expected, the greater number of his crew deserted in Sidney, and he had to make up the complement from the loafers and villainous riff-raff that abound in a colonial seaport. The day before he was to sail for England he expressed to me his dissatisfaction at his new crew. They were certainly as rascally a lot of ruffians as one would be likely to meet with.

Having had considerable experience of the merchant service, I knew tolerably well what these fellows were. When once out on the high seas, they would be all right, but whilst in another harbor, I knew that the chances were nearly unanimous against.

I therefore volunteered to see my friend out of his difficulties, by accompanying him to the mouth of the harbor, a distance of about six miles, and then returning with the pilot. My offer was gladly accepted.

On the following day, I went on board just as the last of the riotous crew, with much shouting and singing, were getting the anchor. There was a fussy little tug boat lashed alongside was blowing and steaming, and, as soon as the anchor was at the hawse, her powerful engines began to move the two vessels slowly out from the circular quay into the stream. Then all hands dropped their work, and swarming up the rigging, greeted the bystanders and the shipping with drunken cheers. And so they continued for some time spasmodically, and repeatedly bursting of to cheer, before and deordinarily, anything that was passing. It was only too evident that there would be trouble with these fellows, if those should not be wind enough outside the Heads to enable the ship to get clear away to sea that evening. The captain was also anxious on the same score, he, and as I said nothing of my fears. It was with much concern for him that I noticed the veering lines of wind growing every moment flatter and flatter.

As we slowly wound in and out amongst the lovely bays of this superb harbor, at every turn apparently land locked in a different lake, each of a beauty surpassing the last, the wind gradually died away. The golden rays of the setting sun stooped one shore in a glorious flood of warm light, whilst the high cliffs and richly wooded slopes at the other were in dark, sombre shade. By degrees the lengthening shadows, extending far out into the blue waters, stretched over to the opposite shore, and enveloped all in a cold gray twilight.

By this time the noisy rattling oar had fallen the women within sight of the Heads and it being a dead calm, one of the boats was sent to anchor near a reef called the Snow and Pig, in such a position that she could stand out to sea with the first breeze. This done, the tug boat was cast off, and permitted to return to Sydney.

As soon as the cable was secured, the mate reported that the crew were demanded grog. The men being already in a half intoxicated state, their request, which was really a demand, was not complied with. This was the beginning of mischief.

There immediately followed much murmuring and many growls of dissatisfaction, gradually getting louder and more vehement. Presently angry voices were heard, in fierce altercation with the mates at the very doors of the cabin, and then about thirty of the worst of the crew rushed violently into the saloon, at the further end of which the captain and I were sitting.

They were an ugly looking mob, some with blue shirts, some with red, many with neither, but nearly all brandishing large open knives. With frightful oaths and curses they demanded that the keys of the "lazarets," in which the spirits are kept, should be given up to them. This of course, was refused, and they were ordered to leave the saloon. At this they yelled and shouted defiantly, still demanding the cask of rum. I attempted to speak to them, but my voice was immediately drowned in a torrent of blasphemous abuse.

In the adjoining state-room of the captain's, a revolver was lying on a table. I stepped quietly back, and returned with it concealed under my monkey coat. The captain then by my advice, ordered the boatswain to pipe to supper. This command was received by all with derisive laughter, and yells of defiance. The time for action had come, so putting the captain a little aside, I stepped forward, at the same time taking care to let the revolver be seen. The sight of the deadly weapon produced an almost instantaneous silence amongst the cowardly crew.

Then, speaking slowly and firmly, I said, "Boatswain, you have been ordered by your captain to pipe to supper; do so."

He answered, with a string of oaths, that he would not, and concluded by telling me to mind my own business. Taking no notice of his epithets, I again spoke to him in a tone that implied that I should be as good as my word.

"Boatswain," I said, "I have given you an order; if you fail any longer to obey it, I will put it out of your power to obey or to disobey another order in this world; for as sure as you stand there, I will send one of these balls through your head. Now then, what do you say?"

With these words I slowly cocked the revolver, and took a deliberate aim at his head.

At the first sound of that disagreeable click of the pistol-lock he cried out, "For goodness' sake don't fire, sir, I'll do it," adding in a low growl to the others, "It don't matter, chaps, I know you won't go none the more for it."

The boatswain's shrill whistle then rang sharply and clearly through the saloon, but no one heeded it except to greet it with jeers and roars of derisive laughter.

As soon as I could make myself heard above the tumult, I said sternly and resolutely—

"Men, you have disobeyed your captain, but you shall do as I tell you." (Here there were shouts of, "Who are you? Go back and bully your own men," and the like.) "Now, I order you all to clear out of this cabin." Here again I was interrupted by cries of, "Won't," and much stronger expressions to the same effect.

"Very good," I continued; "you won't. Well, then I'll give you three minutes to alter you minds; at the end of that time I'll blow out the brains of the nearest man, and think the next, and so on."

At this there was a great buzz and talking amongst the men, yet they showed no signs of moving, but watched me standing with the pistol in one hand and my watch in the other.

"One minute has gone; you have only two minutes left, and you will have but one more warning." This I said keeping my eyes on the dial of the watch.

The crowd received this with a sullky growl, but yet they seemed as if they would stand to their ground. It was strange to see these wild, almost frantic men, all in a state of dogged silence by one determined man with a revolver.

"Two minutes have gone; I warn you no more. The minute the hand passes the third minutes I fire, and the nearest man will be my mark."

For a few moments more they stood grumbling and growling; but on hearing the click of the cocking of the revolver they began to waver. Then, comparing the respective distances of the foremost men from me, and facing me quite steadily on one burly fellow, I said in a low tone, as if speaking to myself, yet loud enough to be heard by all, "I think he's the nearest, yes, yes, by some inches." At this he cowered down, and began to draw back to give one of his comrades the preference. He in his turn gave way to another, and so on, until it was evident that no one was desirous of being the foremost, and so they moved off, sullenly out of the cabin. They seemed sadly apprehensive that the last minute would be shorter than either of the two preceding ones, and it was really ludicrous to see how the last half dozen men turned over one another in their hot haste to get out of the saloon.

"Come again with me, captain," he exclaimed, seizing me warmly by both hands "Thanks, my fine friend—a thousand thanks. But what an awful risk you have run. Did you know that there was not a chamber loaded in that revolver, nor a single cap on?"

"My dearest," I replied, "I knew that perfectly well, but the men didn't; and I trusted rightly that they would not find it out."

Having somewhat ingeniously replaced the pistol in the captain's cabin, we went on deck to assure our minds with some good cigars.

The captain going below shortly afterwards, came quickly on deck again, and with consternation plainly visible on every feature, whispered to me—

"The revenue has gone—they have stolen it. We shall have very trouble to-night. What are we to do now?"

"You are right," I replied, "we have not done with these rascals yet, and it seems that they have the power in their own hands now, but that mustn't be. Quick; get me pens, ink and paper."

These were soon brought, and I wrote the following letter:

Ship——, off the Snow and Pigs Reef.

Send the pinnace immediately, with a dozen marines, with their arms and half cartridge. Let the boat's crew have their rifle arms, revolvers, and ammunition, and muster as well. There is mutiny on board—expect an outbreak every moment. We must take them by surprise, therefore see that oars are well muffled. The boat is to approach the ship's quarter, keeping her three marks in one, so as to be as much out of sight as possible. The officer of the boat is to examine sharply the arms on nearing the vessel. Lose no time in carrying out these instructions.

Having signed this, and addressed it to "The Commanding officer H. M. S. Herald," the next consideration was as to the means of sending it, there was the difficulty.

One only chance was a passing boat. We watched anxiously for some time, and at length we heard a very merry pinnace party, singing as they pulled back after a day's sea fishing.

To my shout of "Boat, ahoy!" nothing but the echoing rocks and hills answered. Just as we were losing hope, and the boat was passing away, I gave a louder hail, and I knew that I was heard, for they stopped singing, and the monotonous splash of their oars ceased. Then there came a hazy "Hallo-ah!" across the water.

"Give me a passage on shore," I sang out at the top of my voice.

They seemed for some time to debate whether or not, but presently a hail of "All right" was returned, and they pulled in the direction of the ship.

As they came alongside I stepped over the gang way into the boat, and was glad to find that the boatman was well known to me as a man whom I could trust. I slipped the letter into his hands, and told him in a whisper to seize it with all haste, as there was a mutiny on board, and that was all I wanted.

By this time the crew were looking over the bulwarks watching us, as well as they could in the uncertain starlight.

The old boatman saw at once the position of affairs, and with consummate address said in a bullying tone, "Oh, it's you, is it? I know you. I don't have no navy gentlemen in my boat, though, so I guess you can go back aboard just as quick as ye like! I won't give 'ee a passage ashore, so I tell 'ee, Mr. Quartermaster Jack."

This was received by the men with roars of laughter, and I pretended to remonstrate with the clever old salt, who only continued, "There, don't I tell 'ee it's no use a-argufying for I won't take 'ee ashore. Master aboard, says he, and why you men of war folks care everything mutiny, you does, and if there is mutiny aboard, why you'd better stop and see it out

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

WANT TO SELL?—Post Birmingham Councils hold a regular monthly meeting to-night.

AN IMPROVEMENT.—The Birmingham Passenger Railway Company have placed new seating in the cars of their cars, which is a decided improvement, and besides new ground a clean appearance.

THE COMMON COUNCIL.—The annual meeting of the citizens of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny organization, Saturday, will be held on the corner of Market and Fourth streets, at 7 o'clock P. M.

THE LOWER-END LAND RUSH.—The lock-up was filled to overflowing last night; more than of drunk- and disorderly characters, most of them drunk- and disorderly.

HEARING HAD.—Yesterday afternoon a hearing took place in the case of Joseph Martin and Thomas Smith, charged with committing in the city of Pittsburgh a felonious assault and battery with intent to kill. Both were discharged, but Martin was held to answer at Court.

INSTALLING OF OFFICERS.—The installation of the officers elect of Hope Lodge, No. 32, Independent Order of Good Samaritans and Daughters of Samaria, will take place this evening at Anderson Hall, on Wylie street.

PEOPLES' PASSENGER RAILWAY.—The subscribers to the capital stock of this company will meet at McGinley's, on Fifth street, on Saturday evening, the 16th inst., for the purpose of organizing the company and electing managers.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE BURNED.—The telegraph office at Connellsville, Cambria county, together with the contents, was totally consumed yesterday morning. The fire originated in the bar, it is supposed.

RE-ELECTED.—As will be seen by reference to the proceedings of the Firemen's Association elsewhere, John H. Hays, Esq., of the Fourth ward, was last evening re-elected to the office of Chief Engineer of the Fire Department. Mr. Hays has filled the office of Chief Engineer very acceptably during the past year, and the fact that he was re-elected by such a large majority shows that his services are duly appreciated by the firemen.

ANOTHER RESIGNATION.—Mr. Benjamin Adams the well known connector of our No. 8, on the Birmingham Passenger Railway, has resigned his position. Immediately upon his notice from the street car company that the time for completing the road had been further extended, Mr. Adams resigned, which caused him to lose about four months' salary. Mr. Adams is one of the oldest connectors on the line of the road, and his resignation will be regretted by all of his friends. We wish him success in whatever he may engage.

A DESPERATE ENCOUNTER.—On Sunday, about noon, a fight occurred in the rear room of Brown's drug store on Liberty street, was settled after delivering some three dozen blows. The contending men were the said proprietor of the drug store and a man named Hall. The cause of the trouble is said to have been the refusal of one of the clerks to serve him. Both the contending parties were arrested and examined, but after examination it was ascertained that they had been drinking and were released from custody.

GOING TO EUROPE.—Mr. William Floyd and two children, son of Mr. Daniel Wallace, of this city, will sail from New York on the Inman steamer "City of Antwerp" for Europe, on Saturday next, and on the same steamer Mr. Thomas Wallace, son of Mr. Wallace, will also sail for Europe. Mr. Wallace is the agent of the P. Ft. W. & C. R. R. Co., No. 67 S. Second street, and Mr. Floyd is connected with the same company, and was Thomas E. Wilson, of Evansville, Ind., will accompany the party to Europe. Mr. Wallace will remain on the steamer "City of Paris."

PENNSYLVANIA EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.—The executive committee of the Pennsylvania Educational Association are meeting with a great attendance of delegates from all parts of the State. The session of the association will be held in this city, and parts of the State on the occasion of the annual meeting of the association will be given, and no doubt a large number of the teachers of the State will be present on the occasion. The meeting will be held in the Second Presbyterian church, on Wood street, commencing on Tuesday, the 26th inst., and continuing three days.

Bailed out of the County.

On Saturday night John Scully, an Irishman, who resides on Washington street, above Birmingham, came to the city, from a neighboring township, and is supposed by an acquaintance to be intoxicated. He came to the city for the purpose of getting some work. A constable arrested him in connection with John Carney on suspicion, and then started to take him to the lock-up. Some of the neighbors had it reported to the wife of Scully that her husband was drunk, and she started to get out a warrant, intending to prosecute him for the assault. Before she could get out the warrant, however, Scully had been released on bail.

Police Intelligence.

Before Mayor Blackmore.

A QUARTET FOUGHT.

Mrs. Anne Sarkman, residing on Second street, Pittsburgh, entered information before Alderman Donaldson against Mary Sarkman, charging Sarah Thompson with disorderly conduct. From evidence, the defendant was employed as a domestic by Mrs. Sarkman, but on the night the disturbance occurred, and after the work was all done, Mrs. Sarkman tried to persuade her out of such a hurry. As soon the girls angry and threatened to leave. Mrs. Sarkman then told her that as she was quit the premises was immediately served upon her, but the refused to go, giving as a reason that she would not leave the house until she got ready. Mrs. Sarkman told her she would soon get ready, at the end of which time she would be out of the house. Sarah Thompson then came in and commenced to abuse Mrs. Sarkman, and while the former was engaged in packing up her clothes, and getting ready to leave, Mrs. Sarkman tried to persuade her not to do so, but the girl refused to listen to her, and left the house. Mrs. Sarkman followed after her, and got some friends to persuade her to return, but she refused to do so, giving as a reason that she would not live with Mrs. Sarkman any longer. Mrs. Sarkman then went after the girl's trunk, and while she was engaged in packing it, Sarah Thompson struck her a blow in the face, which caused the blood to flow freely. Mrs. Sarkman then struck the girl, and a fight ensued between the two, which resulted in the girl getting the worst of it. Mrs. Sarkman then got her trunk, and left the house. Sarah Thompson then went to the house of Mrs. Sarkman, and commenced to abuse her, and Mrs. Sarkman then went out and struck her a blow, which knocked her down. Mrs. Sarkman then left the house, and went to the house of a friend, where she remained until the next morning, when she returned to her own house. Sarah Thompson was then arrested and taken to the Mayor's office, where a hearing took place. She defended Mrs. Sarkman, and stated that the latter struck her a blow on the face, which caused the blood to flow freely. Mrs. Sarkman then struck the girl, and a fight ensued between the two, which resulted in the girl getting the worst of it. Mrs. Sarkman then got her trunk, and left the house. Sarah Thompson then went to the house of Mrs. Sarkman, and commenced to abuse her, and Mrs. Sarkman then went out and struck her a blow, which knocked her down. Mrs. Sarkman then left the house, and went to the house of a friend, where she remained until the next morning, when she returned to her own